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PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU SES. THE BAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy of per THE WEEKLY HERALD, overy Materday, at 5k THE WEEKLY HERALD, overy Materday, at 5k The per copy, or 53 per annum; the Borroscom Matterday per of the Continent, both to medicate the postage.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, continuing amounted news, socialed from one quarter of the world; of used, will be thereally past for. Our Formuse Correspondence of the world; and the postage of the continuing amounted as the continuing amounted to the continuing amoun

AMESEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING. BOWERT THEATRE. Bowery-Monre-Cuisco.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-A MORNING CALL BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Victorian

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Sanvaxes-BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM, Broadway-Rough Diamond

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mochanics' Hall, CT Broadway PELLOWS' MINSTRELS, Fellows' Musical Hall, No. 444 BORN & WHITE'S OPERA TROUPE, Coliscum, No. 450

AMERICAN MUSEUM-AMUSING PREFORMANCES AF-

WASHINGTON HALL-PANGRAMA OF THE PILORIN'S

New York, Sunday, April 27, 1851.

The Latest News by Telegraph.

Our telegraphic despatches from Washington an-mounce that Mr. Webster has not been sent for to return to Washington. This is a contradiction to a very current report; but it is highly probable that Mr. Webster has very good reasons, all of which will appear in due time, for hastening his poturn. The Nicaraguan business must be settled: and the probable return of Sir Henry L. Bulwer at an early day, to England, makes it important to close this affair befere another minister from Enghand visits us to supply his place.

It is intimated that Kossuth will be probably Eberated by Austria, and allowed to come to America.

They uban invasion, so much talked of, seems to bave excited some apprehensions both at Washingson and Havana. So far as this city is concerned, we believe some officers here have been needlessly alarmed by several practical jokes. When respectable citizens find themselves dogged by the police, they are very likely to keep up a good scent by stimulating the activity of those who are on their trail Still, there may have been cases of actual intention to aid in an expedition. At least, so Mr. Commis-Money Nelson thinks, for he has granted, as will be seen by our report elsewhere, warrauts for the arrest of six individuals, among whom are Mr. John L. O'Sullivan. All these being arrested and brought before Mr. Commissioner Prigham, two of them have been sent to prison for want of bail, and the others have been held to answer the charges against them, bail having been given to the amount of three thousand dollars each.

A large fire has occurred at Honesdale, Pennsylvania. Full particulars of this disastrous event will be found in our columns.

Bighly Important from the West-First Direct Movement for the Presidency.

We publish elsewhere, the resolutions of a meeting held at Pittsburgh, calling for the assembling of a great Western Convention, to be held in that city, to nominate, at once, General Scott for the next Presi dency. This we consider the most important movement for the next Presidency that has yet taken place. The movements made by the three dozen and a half democratic candidates, with General Houston at their head and General Tom Thumb at their tall, as well as those put forward by the members of the cabinet, must be considered mere leather and prunella, side by side with this movement for General Scott.

All other movements indicate a nervous and trem bling condition of the system. They seem fearful that they will put their hands out so far from them that they cannot pull them in without burning their fingers; but the Scott movement is so determined, that they mean to put him into the White House any how, or in any shape-either at President, Emprer, Sultan, or Cear. It is very like the first move ment made for General Jackson, or General Harrison, or General Taylor-all now known to be fatal and everlasting popular mistakes. It would indeed be a drall thing if General Scott should I President, after all his hasty plates of soup. In 1840 we supported him for two years, and might have had him nominated if it had not been not for his hasty soup, but-for his hasty tongue and pen. We do not see how the democrats can make any strong headway against him, unlow they bring a milibary man into the field. They have General Houston, General Pillow, General Butler, General Lane, General Quitman, (by the way, one of the best of them,) and, we may add, General Tom Thumb, who are all generals. But who among them will be able to compete with the glory and inches of General Scott ! The most even contest, we boileve, would be between General Scott and General Housson. In intellect and inches they are nearly of a size. General Houston, however, has the advantage over General Scott in one military point. He commenced the Mexican war and caught General Santa Anna, who, at that time, had two legs. Geseral Scott finished the Mexican war, but could not mutch General Senta Anna, though at that time he 2 ad but one leg. General Bouston, then, in purmilitary glory, is one leg in advance of Scott, as he General Santa Anna when he had two good running legs, while, with one leg only, he got away from General Scott and his army of 29,000 men.

With regard to us and on; house, we are in a ser rible dilemma on this question. We never like to support a great man more than once for the same office. because we generally find that one dose of groundess medicient to purge the conscionce. We propose, sen compromise, to put him up for Emperor or Saltan, at once. In the meantime, we may se well admit that there is much seriousness in the movement to make General Socia Provident, and The people about Pittsburgh and the West seem eteracy. General Scott says that he only wants several newspapers and parties to abuse him well, in order to ensure his election. Will no one apply for the job! Here is an advertisement gratis .-

Several hundred newspapers and politicious, belonging to any party, are wanted immediately, to mit up, abuse and defame the conqueror of M cies. Good references required from Tammany Hall and the Five Points. Good wager given. For forther

information, apply, on the sinth day of crety week,

at the office of Besseombe. THE NEW MILITIA LAW .- The new militin law succept to far as it abelishes general training, is a bumbug, if it is not unconstitutional. It provides for encouraging naiformed companies at the expense of the country at large, who are to be taxed for Sheir box 51. Is it right that the community should thus be taxed for the benefit of uni Second companies their constitutional? The only effect of such a law will be to encourage dissipation among our young rann, for many of these companies are formed for the purpose of providing an excuse to indulge in revely and disripation of all sorte. Many a young man may date his rule from the time he jeined there companies. The truth is, our whole melitarystem captuded long area.

ASOTHER PROPERTY TO THE EDUCATION OF STATE. - Why did the President outs the mane of Paniel Webster in the recent proplamytion against the invaders of Cuka I di to had wroted his conengrence, he could have had it in half on hear, by selegraph. What

President Fillmore has issued a proclamation to arrest the supposed designs towards another investor of Cuba. This is all very well, and perhaps the only thing that could be done after the weakse and imbecility of our government in falling to bring Lopes to trial—a course wholly neglected, while persons against whom ne evidence could be brought, have had all the coremonies of the law up to an acquittal. The history of the United States should have taught the government how to avoid these new rumors of the invasion of Cube. The activity of Mr. Van Buren, when the Canada invacion was undertaken, should have been imitated. In that case the position of Canada and of Mackenzie were precisely similar to that of Cuba and Lopez. The government of Canada, for twenty-five years, had been growing unpopular. An offensive family compact guided the government, and did not terminate till Lord Durham arrived in the British colonies; and a similar compact among the local authorities has existed in Cuba, which, but for these rumors of invesion would be broken up by the incorruptible and intelligent Captain General, Concha, who has been sent out from Spain to reform abuses, and to promote the peace and prosperity of the island.

Mr. Van Buren, on McKenzie's infraction of the neutrality laws, had this foreigner arrested, tried, convicted, and punished. Such should have been the fate of Lopes, had our present government done its duty. But instead of that, the neglect, weakness, and inaction of the government have brought about more rumors to distract this country and Cuba, as well as to create an expensive display, which would not have been called for under other circumstances. Mr. Van Buren's conduct toward McKenzie gave peace to Canada, by giving the British government an assurance of the good faith of the United States with respect to our treaties. President Fillmore's course might have been equally favorable to the quiet of Spain and Cuba : but, as his administration has been weak and inactive since the last invasion, the whole work of the government must be gone over anew, before we have the same good results which followed upon Mr. Van Buren's energy. However, we shall soon be able to assure Cuba that no anxiety need be appre-

PRESIDENTS AND PREMIERS .- The existing con-

dition of public affairs in England, France, and the United States, presents some singular features of resemblance in certain leading points. England is governed by an accidental ministry; France is in the same condition; and in the United States the government is in the hands of an acting President, without any probability of permanence after a couple of years. Although France and the United States are republies, and Great Britain is a monarchy, the actual governments of the three countries are entirely under the control of popular impulses and popular events; so much so as to place their political power in a state of singular and un exampled transition. In this country, our present government-understanding by that the President and the cabinet-seems to be more engaged in unofficial business,-such as looking out for a rainy day, or electioneering for the next Presidency,than in attending to their proper duties, of a more important character. In our executive government we have no less than three candidates for the succession-Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Corwin-and how many more there are, in both houses of Congress, and out of it, we can't tell; but the number would amount to fifty, sixty, or perhaps a hundred, of all kinds. The President of France is also a candidate for re-election, and the whole action of his government, and of parties in the National Assembly, seems to be directed with reference to the succession, in pretty much the same way as it is in this country. England is not an exception .-The present ministry of Lord John Russell is allowed to remain in power until some new premier shows himself capable of concerting measures, and of collecting sufficient strength, to enable him to go before the people, with a dissolution of Parliament and a new election. Thus, it seems that the spirit of the age affects the three principal governments of the world in the same way, without distinction of form. The United States is a federal republic France is a kind of democratic despotism; and the government of England is a species of monarchy, mixed with aristocracy and democracy is due proportions. Yet all these governments are more or less influenced and controlled by the same elements, fashioned by the same principles, and are parsuing the same course of action, allowing for the modifiof soil, elimate, and cookery. which thus governs governments, was originated by the newspaper press of the three countries, and makes itself felt through the press. The period is not far distant-if, indeed, it has not already comewhen the press will be stronger than any form of go" vertiment, and will in fact be the government of every civilized country, and act, through the forms f government as they now exist, for the welfare of

DEMOCRATIC MERTING AT TARBANY HALL .- AC mportant meeting has been called at Tammany Hall, for the purpose, as we learn by the call, of favoring the compromise measures of the last seesion of Congress (and, of course, opposing the slavery agitators); and, also, for the purpose of sano tioning and approving the course puremed by the twelve Senators who secoded rather than permit the passage of the canal bill (and, of course, opposing any increase of the State debt in the manner proposed by that bill).

This junction of these two measures -viz., the sucporting of the compromise measures, and opposition to the increase of the State debt-has given a great deal of dissatisfaction in certain quarters, and principally among the small clique of baraburners and abolitionists whose organ is the Eccuring Post. The barnburners and abolitionists are very vioutly opposed to the enlargement of the canals in the manner proposed, and also to any increase of the State debt. This clique of politicians have been, in former times, always opposed to Blate debts; but this is an unfortunate time-in the midet of an extensive expansion in the currency and credits of all descriptions—to declare against an lacrease of the State debt for works of public utility, such as the Frie canal. It has, however, always been conaldered democratic doctrine to oppose the creation of Ptate debte, or their enlargement, and to favor the transaction of all public business on the cash principle-e principle which we have carried out successfully in conducting our immensa establishtaint. As a matter of source, we are opposed to all debte, unless it is evident they are capable of producing a revenue sufficient to wife them off in a

The particular point, however, in this new movement in Tammany Hall, is, linking a declaration in favor of the compromise measures, and opposition to slavery agitation, with hostility to the enlargement of the State doht. The elique of barnburners in this city are very vociforous against that articular point in the call for the proposed meet, g in Temmany Hall. New, in our opinion, this the most imperiant part of the whole proceeding. The rumper created in Albany, or even the recrease of the State debt, or opposition to it, are matters of emall account in comparison with the great compromise measures, or the furthermon of those prinolpics wiresated by the abolition politicians, which, If carried ont, will, in due process of time, not only render canals and railroads profitiess, but rain them altegether. We trust the conservative democrats of this city will never give up the thin on this point. We have seen the effect of the democracy in Massuch neette going over, horse, foot and dragmons, to the freeeders, or abolitiomets, in southing Fenate at Washington, a case who is comp pladged to expose, not only the conditation, but is dering the very compression on which the Union of these States white with he feet in Tenmany highly at I riday night.

We announced, on Thursday, the death of Con zoon, 21st instant, in the eighty-third year of his age He had been since the death of Commuters Rodgers, in 1858, the senior captain in the United States Navy; the date of his commission as post-captain being May 22, 1790; that of Commodore Stewart, now the senior of in the navy, being dated April 22, 1806; the next oldert captains are Charles Morris, date of commission, March lownes, March 5, 1817

Jumes Barron was born in Virginia, in 1768, and commeaced his naval career when but a youth, under the auspices of his father, who held the rank of "Commedore of all the armed voscis of the Commonwealth" of Virginia, during the war of the Revolution, and until the State navy was disbanded. Subsequent to this period, James Berron followed a maritime life in private proving until the organization of the navy of the United States, soon after which, he entered the public service and received his commission as licutemant in the navy, the 9th of March, 1798—the same day with Charles Stewart, as before mentioned. Barron served with credit under Commodore Barry, during the brief hostilities between the United States and the French republic. This service was on board the frigate United States, in which Stewart, also, was lieutenant, and Decatur and Somers midshipmen. Barron was then about 30 years of age, while Decutur was only in his twentieth year The United States frighte captured several French rivateers, but had no opportunity of falling in with any of the national armed vessels of the republic. In the course while in the Gulf Stream, by a gale of wind, which lasted nine days; the frigate sprung her bowsprit, and the rigging became valueless for the support of the masts, the loss of which appeared certain, and even that of the ship and erew was seriously apprehended. In this critical situation, Lieutenant Barron suggested to Commodore Barry the possibility of setting up the rigging, and thereby saving he masts; offering himself to undertake the perform ance of this duty, the difficulty of which was in reased by the ship's being before the wind, and rolling unceasingly Commodore Barry consented to the hazar ious experiment being attempted; Lieutenent Barron got the purchases on the shrouds, and succeeded in getting the rigging tout and the lanvards secured, without accident. The masts were thus saved, and perhaps the ship also, through the skill and judgment of Barron. The services rendered by the lieutenant on this occasion having been represented by Commodore Barry to the government, with a recommendation that he should be prometed, he was at once raised to the rank of post captain, in which he remained in command of the United States. The frigate was refitted, and salled on a second croisechaping her course for the West Indies, for the protection of our commerce against the depredations of the Prench cruisers in those seas. Several privateers were captured, but no French national vessel was fallen in with by the United States. Commodore Truxtum in the U. S. frigate Constellation, however, on the 9th February 1799 fell in with the French frients Insurgent, off the island of Nevis, and after a well fought action, captured her. Soon afterwards, Commodore Barry, on account of ill health, transferred the command of his squadron to Truxtun-Barron still being in command of the ship United States, and Decutur, who had been promoted, be ing then her fourth lientenant. The feigute afterwards, conveyed to Europe the envoys to the French republic Messrs. Elisworth and Davie, and returning to the Delaware, she was dismantled for extensive repairs.

The treaty with France being ratified in February, 1801. the navy was placed on a peace establishment, and by an act of Congress, under Jefferson's administration, many officers were discharged-only nine of the twenty-eight captains being retained. Of those nine retained in the ervice. Barron was one; and when the war with Tripoli took place, he was placed in command of the frigate President, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Richard Dale, as examinated of the squadron ordered to the Mediterranean, in May, 1801. His elder brother, Captain Samuel Barron, (who died in 1810,) was in the same quadron, and commanded the frigate Philadelphia. The other vessels in the squadron were the frigate I's sex, Captain William Bainbridge, and the schooner. Enterprise, Lieutenant Sterrett. The latter vessel had a brilliant and successful action with a Tripolitan ship o, fourteen guns, which struck, her flag after an action of three hours, but nothing further beyond the protection of American commerce was effected by the squadron, and Commodore Dale, towards the close of the year 1801, returned to the United States, with the President and Ene terprise, leaving the Philadelphia and Essex in the Mediterranean. In September, 1802, Captain Barron be ing in command of the frigate New York, with Decatafor his first Lieutenant, again sailed for the Meditarranean, and formed part of a squadron under the command Commodore Richard V. Morris. Nothing important occurred during several months' service against Tripoli, by this squadron, and in March, 1863. Barron was ordered take command of the frigate Chesqueake, and return home. Decatur having been engaged as second in a dust between midshipman Joseph Buinbridge und en Faglish dicer, resulting in the death of the latter, the Governor of Malta demanded that Decator and Balabridge should delivered up to be tried by the civil courts for an iqfraction of the laws. It was deemed advisable, to avoid difficulty, that Decemir should return to the United States, which he did, as a passenger in the Chempenko. States, which he did, as a passenger in the Chesapeako. Thus if will be seen that Barron and Decatur were frequently and repeatedly brought together in the early part of their career in the service. About four months after the return of the Chesapeake to the United States. Becatur took command of the brig Argus, and salled sgain for the Mediterranean. As Ottraliar he was transferred to the echoance Enterprise, and Lieutemant Issue Hall assumed the command of the Argus. The gallant exploits of becatur in the war with Tripod, took place during the year 1804. Commodore Sanuae Barron enceeded Commodore Proble in command of the squadron in the Mediterranean, and Jamos Barron continued for a short time in command of the frigate Chesapeake, which ship did not return to her former station, during the Tripoditan war, but remained in the United States. In September, 1804, we find Captain Barron sgain in the Mediterranean in command of the frigate Essex, one of the equadron of the vascolaunder the orders of the brother, Commedore Sanuais Barron. This squadron was the strongest force which the Americans had then assembled in that sea. The blockade of Tripod was maintained by different vessels during the season of 1804-6, but no attack was attempted although proparations were made to renew the war in the spring. In April, 1860, a portion of the American squadron assisted Mr. Enton, the U.S. Comment a Tunk, in his releasement of Tripodity the return limited Caramadil to the proventment of Tripodity the return limited caramadil to the proventment of Tripodity. Freedom to this, on the 22d of May, Commedore S. Barron, on account of the health transferred the command of the equadron to Commenter Redgiver, and Captain James Barron was shortly afterwards transferred from the Essex 22, to the frights Freedom to four year. It proved of great value as school of the American of four year. Thus it will be seen that Barron and Becatur were fre-

and of the equiditor to termine treated transferred in James Barron was shortly afterward transferred in the Ecox 22, to the frights Provident 44. The war till Tripid terminated after an electure of four years, it proved of great values at a school for the American aty. The Tripiditan business then being settled, Commons Bodgers sailed with thirteen vessels, and anchorse of Tunks on the 1st of August 1800, where he remained wer a month. After estiling the dispute with Tunks by seculating terms under the muzzles of his gums, the creak in the Mediterranean were gradually withdrawn, an ough it was still decimed necessary to keep a similifying the still decimed of the Mediterranean quadron in that sea. Captain fearest was different was that when the "grab-set policy" of Mr. after on which esignated with that President, in 1800, began to be carried into full operation. At the class of the year 1800, President Johnson amounted to thougrees that fifty gun beats had less built, or were in progress, and his message resommended an extended of the gramman of the younger officers, except when objected in apparatures. We are not awars that Barron had anything to do with this portion of the arrive. By a law passed in April, 1806, the President was antisected to employ as miny of the national vessels a bumplet decom necessary, but individe the number of efficient and seamen. The last of explains produce to necessary, but individe the number of efficient and seamen. The last of explains produce to never he was a follows—

1. Samuel Barron.

2. Medium Bainbridge.

3. John Schow.

3. John Schow.

4. John Bodgere.

4. John Bodgere.

5. Heart Gaunce 7.

Among these officers or whem should be the low of the service. In the service of the service o

then being desired one of the most Imprimors and rus hysegment that American had every advect N. officer bere
a more extraperators pert in the cognitivation of our many
than be able. He originates the first code of cleans in
the American many, and early distinguished himself for
his scientific secondarious and nearlies shall. As an officer, he was accomplished and efficient, and one of the
best disciplinarians in the critics. But in the radiaty of
his neighbours, and is the scatter of his popularity as a
naval commander, an unitedy event occurred, which
can't a clearly rive by future presents and terminated his
enter in active service. We allede of negree, to the
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Champenke was 1 for a the carty year, in the Policar
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Washington, informed our government that three dosector from an English vessel of war had enlisted among
the erew of the Chempoake, and he requested that they
might be given up. The matter was referred by the Navy
Department to Commodore Barron, for investigation,
and he directed Captain Gordon to inquire into the
matter with sure, and to make his report. It was anovertained that the three men were actually described
but they all claimed to be impressed Americans,
who had availed themselves of the opportunity to escape
from illegal detention. The British Minister received
the report, and appeared to be satisfied, as no mere was
said on the subject.

With part of her armament on beard, the Chesapeake
dropped down the Potomae early in June, 1807, and acolored in Hampton Koads. Having received her remaining guns and stores on beard, and completed her occuto about 3% persons, on the 19th of June Cupt. Gordon
reported the frigate to Com. Barron as ready for sea. On
the 22d June she got under way from Hampton Roads,
bound to the Mediterrancom. A British squadron, which
then consisted of a seventy-four gun ship and three frigates, had been for sometime lying at the mouth of Choappeake bay, watching some French frigates that lay at
Annapolis. When the Chesapeake weighed anchor, one
of the British squadron—the Leopard, a frigate mounting
56 guns—lifted her anchor, and stood out to sea, preceding
the American frigate by several miles. As the Obesapeake galned an offing, the Leopard shaped her course

of the British squadron—the Leopard, a frigate mounting 50 guns—lifted her anchor, and stood out to see, proceeding the American frigate by several miles. As the Chesapeake gained an offing the Leopard shaped her course to close with her, and when near enough, halled her, to say that a letter would be sent on board. This proved to see that the Captain of the Leopard, enclosing an order from the Captain of the Leopard, enclosing an order from the Vice-Admiral, commanding the British forces on the North American station, to search the Chesapeake for certain deserters from the British navy, said to be serving as part of the crew of the American frigate.

Commodore Barron gave a written refusal to comply with a demand so extraordinary, and the Leopard's boat sent to the Chesapeake having returned, she opened a fire on the Chesapeake giving her an emitre broadside, and continuing to keep the fire for a considerable period; when, the Chesapeake being in an unprepared state, and anable to return the fire having also three of her crew killed and eighteen wounded, struck her celors. She was then bearded by an officer from the Leopard, her crew mustered, and four alleged deserters from the British may taken from her. Com. Barron formally surrendered the Chesapeake to the British captain, who replied, that, having to the utmost of his power fallilled the instructions of his commander in ahef, he had mothing more to desire, and must proceed to join his squadron. Commodore Barron, who was among the wounded, then called a council of his differes, and the Chesapeake returned to Hampton floads the some evening.

Nothing could exceed the indignation excited throughout the nation by this mortifying occurrence. The navy felt it used acutely. A court of inquiry was summoned, and the results were, courts martial on Com. Barron, Capt. Gordon Capt. Hall, the commanding marine officer on heard, and the gunner. The charges against Com. Barron were four viz:—Ist. For neglecting all performing the duty assigned him. 24 "For neglecting to clear his ship for action." 34. "Falling to encourage, in his own person, his inferior efficers and men to hight courage only." 4th. For not doing his utmost to take or destroy the Leopard, which rease it was his duty to encourage, in his own person, his inferior efficers and men to hight courage only." "Ath. For not doing his utmost to take or destroy the Leopard, which rease if colling the conduct of Com. Barron were not proved. The court expressed the strongest opinion "as to the firmness and courage of the account. The evidence upon this nead is clear and satisfactory." Upon the charge of neglecting, on the probability of an engagement, to clear his skip for action, the court found Commanders Barron guilty, and sentenced bin to be suspended from all command in the may, without pay or emoluments, for the period of five years from the 8th of February, 1883.

Becatur harding attended the sittings of the court of inquiry, disapproved so entirely of the course pursued by Com Barron, that, from motives of deficacy towards him, he begond the Secretary of the Navy to excuse him from serving on the court martial when he was ordered to serve as a member. The Secretary overruled his objection, and insisted on his serving; but Decatur gave the counted of Barron notice of the opinion he had formed, that the Commenders might exercise his privilege of protesting against Decatur's sitting as a member of the court. Barron did not protect, and Decatur took his seat and acted as one of the court martial. Subsequent to the remeval of Barron from the Chesapeale, Decatur Nothing could exceed the indignation excited through-

the court. Bareen did not protest and becatur took his seat and acted as one of the court martial. Subsequent to the removal of Barron from the Chesapeake. Decatur was appointed to command her; the destination of the frighte was changed, and she was ordered to the coas-service. Captains tiordon and Hull, on their trials by courts martial, were found guilty of some slight inforervice. Captains Gordon and Bull, on their trials by courts martial, were found guilty of some slight informalities, and sentenced to be privately reprimanded.

Commedore flarron having been suspensed from duty for five years, and also deprived of his pay by the same sentence of the court martial, resorted to the merchant service as a means of support. He was abroad when wur was declared, the news of which reached than in Denmark, when it was not believed that health its would continue all months. Barron afterwards stated that he should have been giad to have returned to the United States, and taken part in the service of the country during the war, if he had reserved the slightest infimation from the Navy Department that he should have been employed on his return. He suspension forminated about eight months after which he reported him self-to-like Navy Department for duty, by letter. The war continued about two years after he had become available for a command. He returned to the United States at the close of the year 18th; some meter which a memorial in his favor was presented to the President by a portion of the Viginia delegation in Countries Commodere Decatur, being then one of the Roard of three Navy Commissioners, tesk an active part, by the expression of the soption, in preventing Barron's restoration to active zervice.

active service.
If was, ere Pong, intimated to Decatur that he was like-It was, ere Rong, intimated to Decatur that he was likely to receive a hostlic call from tom. Barron. He then stated that if such a call was made, he would meet it, though he should be better pleased if it were not made, on the 12th of June, 1819. Barron commence the correspondence with Decatur, by addresding him as follows:

"I have been interned in Norfolk, that you have said you could insult me with impunity, or words to that effect. If you have said so, you will no doubt avow it; and I shall expect to hear from you."

Decatur replied on the 17th of the same month, disavosing the off-usive expression attributed to him. Two other letters followed, explanatory of the first; the correspondence ended for the time, and Decatur considered it at an end. Nearly four months afterwards, on the 25d of October, Barron again wrote Decatur, complaining of his attempts to injure him with his friends; and considering him as having expressed a willingnos to meet him in the

of October, Barcon again wrote located, and considering his attempts to induce him with his friends, and considering him as having expressed a willingnose to meet him in the field, which he regarded as an invitation to tight, he informed him that he accepted it. Decatur replied in an elaborate and insulting letter; but disclaiming all personal cannity. Finally, after some further correspondence, Decatur left the sele adjustment of the terms of meeting with his friend. Commodors Bailbridge. On the free ting with his friend, Commodors Bailbridge was visited on board the Columbus, seventy-four, (then lying in the Po-tomac, preparing for sea.) by Captain Elliot, as the frience of Com. Barron, for the purpose of multing final arrange.

The duel took place at Bladensburg, near Washington city, on the Edd of March, 1820, and was founds and the tols at the distance of eight passes, or jurds, the shortest that is enstemary. This was done by the seconds to accommodate Countedore Baron, where viden was do feetive. On taking their stands, Commodere Bainbridge "Proport! one, two, three," and they were not to fire before the wird "end", nor fire the word "tarne," Commodere Barron observed to Commodere Beatur, "that he hoped, on meeting in another world, they would be better friends than they had been in this. Commodere Beatur replied "I have never been your enemy, sir," So proposal for a reconciliation was suggested. The concerted words were pronounced by Commodere Hauberidge. At the word "two" both fixed so exactly together that only one report was heard. Commodere Barron fell, wounded in the right hip necoding to the announced intention of Decatur, who had declared that he would hit Barron in that part of his bedy. Fixed the would hit Barron in that part of his bedy. Fixed the would his Barron in that part of his head; I have so observed to press his hand on his right side. If then fell, the hell having passed through the abdomen. He remarked, I am mortally wounded—at least I believe so; and wish that I had fallen in defence of my country." He was raised, and supported a shoot distance, where he sank down exhausted, near to where Commodere Barron by The latter "declared that every thing had been conducted in the most boroundle manner;" and told Commoder Decatur "that he for gave him from the bettom of his hourt."

Commodere Beatur was borne from the field to the home of his safflect family, in the carriage which had conveyed him to the ground. He ling red in great monny until hall; pert 10 the same night, when he cased to be table.

Com Barron slowly recovered from the effects of his wound, and was seen afterwards placed by the Navy Bepartment on show carries. The Kaylot Heads asys—He was in command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and had the honor of receiving Gen Ladarette, "the Nation's Guest," when he visited that place in 1821. He was also an invited guest, with tolonies MeLane, Ruger, Fish, and other surviving effects of the revolution, at the great far at Yorkitown, given to General Lafayette by the Sinte of Virginia, Gerber B. 1824. He was next transferred to the command of the Norfalk scatter, at that interesting period when the day deel, and never entering the command of the Royalet Navy York, had just constructed; all of which came under his supervision. Prom this station he was called to the superintendence of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, where he centimed until the westing hand of time had indicated the necessity of his retirement from active service, when Com. Barron slowly recovered from the effects of his tendence of the Naval Asylum at Philodolphia, where he centimed outil the worling hand of that had indicated in necessity of his retirement from active service, when he chose Norfalt the house of his carly friends, and among whom he had found retends indeed,) as the place in which to pass the remnant of his days. In social life as in his critical station, Commodore Barron was governed by a high sense of heave, and bore himself with adjustly courtery and stability which gave a charact is his society; and although of a temperaturant not to brook the sightest isologisty, there was in his mature all the milk of human kindiness and benevolence, and the prempting of artern friendships and enduring eithermostic which, when once formed, were held secred to this interest, in his family circle he was cheriched with an appealantle fundames and affection; and this whole common rity, in which he has been for as large a portion of his life beloved and extensed, will ever honor and revers his memory.

Tre Servener Ones, Captain Schomet, departed yesterday for Haveno, &c. Hor passengers' names will be

STRANDOR FLORIDA, Captain Lyon, also deported year terday afternoon for Savannah.

Lausennes-Al Richmond, Me, on 19th Instant, a ship of 660 tens, and on 28d a back of 650 tens, both built by T. J. Southard. For Both are intended for general freighting business, are of good models, well built finished and rigged in a superior sammer. They are no yet named.

Laurence.-At Boothboy, recordly, by Stoplem Sar Lauseum,—At Boothbay recently, by Stephen Surgent a copper factored schroner, of St tank collect the C.

W. Bathlews, exceed by Messin J. & P. Harris, and
others, and to be commanded by thefain Joseph Harris,
At Schmate, recently, by Mr. V. Bisno C. B. estons a
coperfice copper factored schroner, of 189 tons, called
the Assurette, translated for the species which factory,
and by Joseph B. Bootler, Berg, of Province come, and
others, and to be commanded by Chipf. Joseph H. excel.

A first ship, of 417 tons, eather the Suphia Theration,
was invisabled at Eath, on the 16th human, termed by
John Thoraton, New Bestland. She was built by Truffint,
brundmend & Co. Late from the West Indies.

We have received our files of Bermude papers to the 8th inst., from which we gether the following items. The writ of mandamus, applied for by the Rev. If. Store, to compet the vertries of Smith and Hamilton parisher, Bermude, to give him a cortificate for the faithful performance of his duties, has been granted by th

ful performance of his duties, has been granted by the Court of General Assize, at Hamilton, and ordered returnable on the 8th of April.

The colonial Pariament of Bormuda was opened on the 7th inst. by his Excellency, Capt. Fillot. He spoke of the gratifying circumstance of the renewal of stoam communication with the neighboring coast and Islands, and the flattering progress of the colony for the last few years. He also alluded to the satisfactory state of the revenue, and recommended, as a spar to agricultural improvements, the renewal of the practice of giving prizes for proofs of agricultural skill, and recommended various other suggestions to increase the prosperity of the colony.

for proofs of agricultural skill, and recommended varions other suggestions to increase the prosperity of the
colony.

Two whales were captured in the neighborhood of the
islands lately, each of which was expected to yield about
thirty barreds of oil. They were the first taken this season, and the flesh was very quickly disposed of as food,
which the Royal Gazette says is very delicate and sweet.

A communication in the Berossian speaks of a rector
preaching in his surplice, and in the presence of the
bishop, and, therefore, supposed with his sanction, and
calls upon the colonists to burthe door egainst this onslaught? of Puscyism.

shinght? of Puseyism.

The excitement we previously noticed as existing in the island of Trinidad, upon the same subject, has been somewhat allayed by the election of an anti-Puseyite vestry, and the assent of the obnexious rector to abandon his Puseyite formule.

the Puscytte formule.

The Combined Court of Demarara was opened by Governor Bartly on the 26th of February, with a lengthy speech, in which he suggested several fiscal changes, and recommended a reduction of the import duties on the principal articles, and a medification of the shipping dues, &c. There was a surplus in the treasury of upwards of \$200.000.

\$250,000. A fine estate colled the Loo, containing 15,000 acres, was recently sold at Demerara, under execution, for only \$2,000.

In Trinidad the weather has been such as to give

une.

From Barbados we learn that the sugar crop was exected to exceed that of 1830, which was \$5,000 horheads, \$6.509.08 have been subscribed by Barbados to the re-lief of the destitute sufferers by cholera at Jamaica, and their families, of which \$2.109.08 was collected in the churches.

Visit of the Grand Jury and Senator Douglas to the Charltable Institutions-Interest-

ing Speech of the Hon. Senator. On Thursday last, the Governors of the charitable institutions and of the prisons of the city, invited Judge Doughas, the distinguished U. S. Feunter from Illinois, to accompany them and the Grand Jury on a tour of inspection through the islands. The day was beautiful and the occasion a very happy one, to impress the representative of the young West with the Christian benevoence and patriotic heart of the people of New York.

The party first proceeded to Randail's Island, where the "children of the city," now numbering some thounds, and ranging in age from bables in arms to stout boys of fourteen, are clothed, fed, educated, and cared for. Schools, sleeping sportments, dining halls, washing saloons, were examined, and the great comfort, beauty and order of all the arrangements admired and approved of. The presence of Judge Douglas was very ha made the occasion of an hopressive lesson to these or. plans. Some fifteen hundred boys, during the recess of chool, were formed into line before the house of the Warden, when Gov. Tillou told them that gentlemen of

school, were formed into line before the house of the Warden, when floy. Tilion told them that gentlemen of great distinction had come to see them—Judge Douglas, a U. S. Senator from Illinois, Dr. Ohis, a representative in Congress from Ohio, and the young and gallant Cel May, whom they all knew.

Judge D. was requested to address the boys, and responden to the call in a most cloque at and touching manner. He expressed his satisfaction with all he had seen on the island—the buildings, and the purposes to which they were consecrated—the plan, and the manner in which it was carried into effect. He was glad to see so many hundred youths—all adopted children of the great city of New York—appreaching manhood under the guidance of such able, careful, and diligent instructors. The destinies of this great country, observed Judge Douglas, must soon pass from the hands which now which them, to those of the generation which follow them. The children he saw before him, thenks to the chilghbound charity of the citizens of New York—were competitors with the sons of the reinest and proudest in the land, for distinction, eminence, wealth, and honor. Success depended in a great measure upon themselves; and, as a preparatory step, he would invite them to yield implicit beddence to their tenchers and governors, and is observe faithfully the rules prescribed for their guidance, by those who had charge of their education. "Allions," said-Judge D., must first learn to obey, in order to know how to govern; obedience to law is the first day of a ciliten." At the conclusion of Judge D. is speech, which was one of the happiest we were literand to, and the most effective on his audience, the girls of the institution were addressed in a highly appropriate and handsome manner, after which the party were escented by the children, who, as a very interesting portion of Young America." gave Judge Bouglas mine cheer; also cheering Dr. Olds and Col. May.

At Ward's Island the persy inspected the enigran's establishment, as institution of which n

In due time the health enutor Douglas, of Hilpole warden. Mr. Keen. In due time the health of "the distinguished guest Senator Bougha, of Illinois," was doned to which Judge D. responded, by referring in terms a deserved culegy to all he had seen on the island. "The city of New York." he observed, "has long been remarks ble for its energetic, enterprising population, the mag niffects structure of her public ellifies, bur merchants places. For enterprise, patricties and waith. She is the great mart of commerce and industry of a whole continent, and will finish by being that of the world but her christian eivilitation and entiphtened morality are best exhibited in her charities. They show us, a they did to-day to me, the heart of her people, and reaches the product moments to her wisdom and true great mess." Judge D. was proud of New York as as American city; for her greatness, her achieven art, her enter for her greatness, her ashievements, her entered to not local, but participated in by every postelland. Other cities might have local interest but New York was even more national in everything affecting the interests of the whole confederacy than the national capital at Washington. But while she thus playes in the advantages of the whole republic, she own the republic corresponding obligations. Her prin-iples her acts, her feelings, and her entire influence, sould be national; for nothing but the whole l'ulon could enable the city of New York to futui her great and lorious mission—to be the capital of the future world-matter.

Er Olds, member of Congress, in reply to a compil-Dr. Olds, member of Congress, in reply to a complimentary teast, pointed to the Intimate connection between the Impire and Buckeye States—to the Eric Canel, the great lines of relifeoid, the character and habits of the people of these respective States—to show that their interests were identical. He also expressed himself in favor of a mint, (not a branch. but the principal mint) to be becated here, which he had always supported and should support in fature.

Col. May being called upon, made a few short soldier. Ble remarks. Mesors, Griffen, Town end, Tillon, Hon E. B. Burt, Tompson, Ald, Price, Mr. Van Ostrand, and other distinguished graftenens, were equally federation in their acknowledgments, and the party returned, at an early hour in the afternoon, to the city.

Visit of the Hon. Judge Douglas to the new Steamship Illinois. Vesterday afternoon, the Hon, Representative in Con-

gress for the State of Hilmois, Judge Stephen A. Donglas paid a visit to the new steamship so called in exampliment to him. He was accompanied by a party of private friends, and the inspection appeared to afford him much pleasure and satisfaction. The fillhols, which is the property of Mesers. Howland & Arpinwall, and has been built by Mosers, Smith & Dimons, is perhaps as beautiful a model of marine architecture as has yet been launched She is at present in an unfinished state, but her "beauty needs not the foreign aid of ornament" to develop Resid. The style of her build combines in a perger manner symmetry with strength. Her length feet; her beam 60 feet; depth 20 feet. She has four decky—the upper being a finch one, with merely a part with he a working forcessile. Round this late he placed as Vight rail. Enemath is the salown, as yet quite us finished, but promising to be a weit tentilated and agreeable one. The next in succession is the leval of the whence you descend to the orige of freight deck, and upon the floor of the ship is to be stowed the supply of each. The floor of the ship is 18 facilities solid square, and cauthed. The main keison, 2 feet, the engine below, 2 feet deeper—making its all about 6 feet the ceiting 12 inches thick, and the solire planking four to stain hers. The peculiarities to be observed in her construction, are affect, the great regard that has been paid to ventifiation throughout, on the best deck, in teached having oil the post forward currently separated by bulk broads, as is usual, it is left free excitant the bases of the lart resisted at the object forward currently separated by bulk broads, as is usual, it is left free excitant the bases of an are placed authorize, instead of the area of the one also to each the beauth of the stand of the and of the and of the scale in such the beauth of the stand of the and of the and of the scale in each the beauth of the size of the the order has the consideration be never eight of in the feet; for beam 40 feet; depth 20 feet. She has four on the preservate dock, are placed "athwart," in of the and aft to a sales to call the broom who sind not has the consideration benieve sight of the ream, which is to orranged that a current of will continuelly pass between the furnaces, which this purpose, have been placed one on eliberation as seen it better achieved; the continuace, by me is sent are to be stowed, to a continuace, by me if a rill or train read by which the required apply to take from the stock to the furnaces, in any part of the first trainers to be dishread in order to true they. The littude has four believe and two fundless that requires to be dishread in order to true they. The littude has four believe and two fundless princes deserve particular notice, being itself but they care have made in the world with earlier of the description hitherto mod, before captages, or of the description hitherto mod, before captages, in its description hitherto mod, before captages, who can be demonstrated by the captage of the description hitherto mod, before captages, we have he de morar, who rese there are eighty five inche-cracide white difference when unity employees are thus feet stroke, and the wheel thirty-jour dimester. The engines were consularitied at the

Movements of Distinguished Individual The Hon. Robert C. Schemet, late M. C. from Ohl and now minister to Breatl, is in town, making arrang ments for his departure. He will probably leave in the

Hon. Duniel and Mrs. Wetster left the Aster Hous resterdey, in the early train for Washington. His Exercisery Sir Heavy L. Bulwer, had so for recvered from his late indisposition as to be able to receiv his friends at Saunderson's Hotel, yesterday, and tal exercise. Sir Henry will remain in the city for som

days longer.

C. Dunn, Hon. C. W. Marsh, Washington; C. Frothia, hum, Falen; Hon. D. Edson, Ohio; Judge Beardsle Lifes; J. C. Culber-ton, Connecticut; Capt Johnso Sr. Prometheus; C. Smith, Philadelphia; C. H. Doblew Ward Hunt, Utica, were among the arrivals at the A

ter House.

Hon. Edward Cortis, Washington; Hon. A. Riegnic Canada Weet; Goriand Turill, W. Plummer, Bostor Mr. Dorr, John M. Boscher, New Haven; Capt. R. J. Mackening, England, were among the arrivals at L. Luice Place Hotel.

Union Pisce Hotel.

Hon, W. L. Marcy and lady, Albany; Wm. Clay, England; Mr. Lane, Quebec; J. B. McFadden, Pittsburgh A. M. Day and family, Cheinnati; Capt. Hardy, Wasington; Hen. J. A. Rockwell, Connecticut; Hon. A. W. Buel, M. C., Michlgan; Hon. R. M. McLane, M. C., Balt more; Hon. John Magee, Bath, New York; Hon. J. W. White, Norwhelt: Dr. Santo and lady, Matanzas; J. 3. McDowell and lady, St. Louis, were among the arriva at the Irving House yesterday;
J. Hovey, Charleston; W. Montgomery, Danbury J. B. Brookes, Washington; L. H. Williams, Bostor, W. Mitchell, Fredericksburg, arrive 1 yesterday at tl American Hotel.

American Hotel.
Hon. M. Clark, Vermont; J. Lasker, S. Rogers, Ardrew Main, Canada West; Gen. F. E. Spinner, Mohawwere among the arrivals at the Howard Hotel.

Post OFFICE OFFICE OFFICE OFFICE Postmaster General For Object Operations—The Postmaster Gener has established the following new Post Offices for ti-week ending April 19, 1851;—Crittenden, Brie count New York, Sey'r Putham; Grand Island, Eric count New York, Daniel Morgan; La Salle, Ningara count New York, Daniel Morgan; La Salle, Ningara count New York, J. A. McFariand; Hastings Centre, Oswe, county, New York, J. G. Parkhurst.

Union Course, L. I .- There will be for interesting trets to come off on the Union Course, on Monda April 28, to commence at 1 P. M. precisely. A better day sport will not be witnessed this season. See advertisement

O. K., Third Edition.-The Demands so numerous, and telegraphic despatches constantly e.m. in, that we are obliged to issue another critism of the O. Let all who have not read this highly refined, interesting, morous, spicy, and illustrated paper, cajoy the picasur its persant. Billy Patterson and Red Tape, (Bustrated W Cuts. 162 Fulton. Price, 2 cents. For sale by newsboys. Englishmen! Scotchmen!! Irishmen!!

Yen will find the largest collection of English, Scotch, frish Newspapers and Magazines in New York, at the se-hertable, quiet Reading Room, 100 Rewery, London Fo-fied. Open every day, Admission 69, cents, or a guart-subscription, No bar, No smoling. Express Mail for California-Through

thirty days, in charge of a special messenger. Letter be for California and Oregon, per steamer Promethens Charges (direct), will close at the Exchange Route of Exchange, Wall street, on Monday, April 28, at holf-per companies of the California Charges, Jamaica, San Juan, South Pacific, &c., forward a force. The Plumbe National Daguerrean Gailer

No. 251 Broadway, strangers and others should not fail visit, as it contains the largest and most interesting tolding of portraits of distinguished individuals in this count

for the exclusive trustment of Ear diseases, will be removed the let of May to 571 Broadway.—Bestness, dischargerent the external car, and the various distressing nations the external car, and the various distressing nations as the cars, cured in a short time without risk or park. Combation for, S1. Repeat letters refused. Office hours from III.3. Patient from the country can have good rooms, are without board. Mrs. Reman will offer for the inspection

The Villa Plots, at Oceanville, are situate

Roots and Shoes at Jones', 14 Ann stree near the Museum. Business Boots, \$4; usually \$5. Free sait trees Boots, \$450 to \$5; usually \$6. Also, every varie of fancy drees Shoes, for summer wear, Fench pais leather Boots and Shoes, warranted to wear ne wall as a skin. For sais at Jones', 14 Ann street, at prices which de composition. Boots, Shoes, Galters, &c.—The best ple

o get a pood article is at Brooks' New York i mportum, 150 Fulton street. Every style toots, Shose, Gatter Slippers, &c., is to be it rout variety; the absence place in the only

Opposition to all Monopolies.—Berford
a's California Express by stamping Promethens, Mend
thinst.—Peetage to California, 10 cents; Iseight, 40 ce

Singer's Sewing Machines for sale at 9 ree, less than can be bought in the city. Apply rery ; they will be sendy for delivery on Friend.

Figigram.

The Watter, our upon a line,
Their goiles did denote,
The first by unking some sublime,
The other Anddots,
The that inspired the slaking heart
With thoughts of death most trying:
The second used his wondrons are
The second used his wondrons are
The second used his wondrons are
watter Nervous Antilote (that has deserved as press
maintent from a great man,) can be had genome at
Second street. SI bettle, \$9 doc.

Buchanan's Infallible Liquid Hair Dye

ily raining in public estimation; the rapid and increase is a proof beyond question, and in the Wig departm delies compession, not challenging the assembly an estimate of the small try practicures. Private apartmentations of the tending the address, MM Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre. Hair Dyc.-Batchelor's Genuine Liqu

"Lea's Oriental Skin Preserver." - T

Conrand's Liquid Hair Dye instantly or

ones for pair live and closely, the White Line has a continuous of the pair live and closely, the White Line has a continuous of Wailers are of RACID in blacked Line are of Wailers are of the work when the Callender, we bound Third street, Phase to Washington street. Boston.

Wigs and Tonpess.-Batchelor's newly 1 of Whys and Tourses are said to be the moist per stion of nature the mind can removely. There a ral in appearance, so casy and conformable the rel beases to recent locking their hair. Oftening agers should out at No. 4 Wall street, and use there

from the third with either of the above named disconnective this purely regentable compound without below, never fails to effect a thorough and permanent one, when the closure is of many years standing. As any most, no its name represent, Mais and solid, with SMI BALL, sole Proprietor, No. 100 Bowery.

MONEY MARKET.

Betweener, April 20.5

The stock market was quite notive to-day, and for searly every fancy in the list improved. As the Converible, 3; Hudson Ruilread Bonds, 5; Morrison 5; Pertamenth Pry Pork 3; Eric Railrond, 34; Ric and Reading Sailres I & There were increating in Harlem. Breaking, and Leie, principally on the Railread scentities of all kinds fluctuate with pothe stock. It would not be good policy to let it get in advance of the income op-Convertible. They will pretainly be enclaimed at about the pressure. parative position of each. Portugonth his without enched the lewest point, and buyers at price above three now calling have now an opportunity ing a good average. Edge worth is down, and it to be a matter of perfect to difference to be blockers. been much more than it is selling at ; was, the or net empelled to realize, care very little at

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Trengarer